



UNITED STATES PATENT AND TRADEMARK OFFICE

UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
United States Patent and Trademark Office
Address: COMMISSIONER FOR PATENTS
P.O. Box 1450
Alexandria, Virginia 22313-1450
www.uspto.gov

APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/630,685	07/31/2003	Tidhar Ziv	11884/403401	7660
23838	7590	04/06/2007	EXAMINER	
KENYON & KENYON LLP 1500 K STREET N.W. SUITE 700 WASHINGTON, DC 20005			LE, MIRANDA	
			ART UNIT	PAPER NUMBER
			2167	
SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD OF RESPONSE	MAIL DATE	DELIVERY MODE		
3 MONTHS	04/06/2007	PAPER		

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire 6 MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.

Office Action Summary	Application No.	Applicant(s)
	10/630,685	ZIV, TIDHAR
	Examiner	Art Unit
	Miranda Le	2167

-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --

Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) OR THIRTY (30) DAYS, WHICHEVER IS LONGER, FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) Responsive to communication(s) filed on 19 December 2006.
- 2a) This action is **FINAL**. 2b) This action is non-final.
- 3) Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) Claim(s) 1-20, 35-53 and 56-68 is/are pending in the application.
 - 4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
- 5) Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
- 6) Claim(s) 1-20, 35-53, 56-68 is/are rejected.
- 7) Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
- 8) Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
- 10) The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) accepted or b) objected to by the Examiner.

Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).

Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
- 11) The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
 - a) All b) Some * c) None of:
 1. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
 2. Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
 3. Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
- 2) Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
- 3) Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____
- 4) Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date. _____
- 5) Notice of Informal Patent Application
- 6) Other: _____

DETAILED ACTION

1. This communication is responsive to Amendment, filed 12/19/06.
2. Claims 1-20, 35-53, 56-68 are pending in this application. Claims 1, 11, 35, 42 are independent claims. In the Amendment, claims 1, 11, 35, 42 have been amended. This action is made Final.

Claim Rejections - 35 USC § 103

3. The following is a quotation of 35 U.S.C. 103(a) which forms the basis for all obviousness rejections set forth in this Office action:

(a) A patent may not be obtained though the invention is not identically disclosed or described as set forth in section 102 of this title, if the differences between the subject matter sought to be patented and the prior art are such that the subject matter as a whole would have been obvious at the time the invention was made to a person having ordinary skill in the art to which said subject matter pertains. Patentability shall not be negated by the manner in which the invention was made.

This application currently names joint inventors. In considering patentability of the claims under 35 U.S.C. 103(a), the examiner presumes that the subject matter of the various claims was commonly owned at the time any inventions covered therein were made absent any evidence to the contrary. Applicant is advised of the obligation under 37 CFR 1.56 to point out the inventor and invention dates of each claim that was not commonly owned at the time a later invention was made in order for the examiner to consider the applicability of 35 U.S.C. 103(c) and potential 35 U.S.C. 102(e), (f) or (g) prior art under 35 U.S.C. 103(a).

4. Claims 1-20, 35-47, 50, 51, 56, 57, 60-68 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hall et al. (US Pub. No. 20030208493), in view of Hulse, Bruce et al. (US Pub. No. 20040122861).

As per claim 1, 11, 35, Hall teaches a method for accessing data in a server-based business database system using an external program on a client system, the method comprising:

selecting a company object from a hierarchy of objects (i.e. *XML*, [0223], the "child" data object 56, [0076]) stored on the client system (i.e. assuming a client application 16 requests an object from the ObjSvr component 22, [0068]);

instantiating the company object on the client system as an instance of a company class conforming to a component object model standard to access data in the server-based business database system (i.e. *The client applications 16 are any code entity that either instantiates an ObjSvr component 22 or makes use of an existing instance of an ObjSvr component 22, [0060]*);

setting at least one property of said company object on the client system (i.e. instantiates an *ObjectData* class object and associated *PropertyData* class objects parallel to the structure represented by the *ObjectDef* and *PropertyDef* class objects, [0068]); and

thereafter invoking a connect method within said company object, said connect method opening a software connection to said business database (i.e. *OpenDB(Connection as String, ExecutionMode as ExecutionModeEnum, Fig. 6A)*).

Hall does not specifically teach setting at least one property of the instantiated company object on the client system with data from the client system.

Hulse teaches setting at least one property of the instantiated company object on the client system with data from the client system (i.e. *The object details page contains details of an automobile fender part. The page includes an action pulldown box with different actions "Delete" 102, "Check Out" 104, and "Revise" 106*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Hall and Hulse at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall to include the limitations as taught by Hulse.

One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to specify associations between GUI elements and object data properties in view of Hulse ([0005]), as doing so would give the added benefit of creating a dynamic client architecture which can be used as the framework for applications written in multiple programming languages as taught by Hulse ([0005]).

As per claim 42, Hall teaches a computer system comprising:
a processing component ([0031-0037]);
a communication component coupled to said processing component ([0031-0037]);
a display component coupled to said processing component ([0031-0037]); and
an input device coupled to said processing component ([0031-0037]);
said processing component including a machine-readable medium having stored thereon a plurality of executable instruction to perform a method including:
selecting a company object from a hierarchy of objects (i.e. XML, [0223], the "child" data object 56, [0076]) stored on the computer system (i.e. assuming a client application 16 requests an object from the ObjSvr component 22, [0068]);
instantiating the company object on the client system as an instance of a company class conforming to a component object model standard to access data in the server-based business

database (i.e. *The client applications 16 are any code entity that either instantiates an ObjSvr component 22 or makes use of an existing instance of an ObjSvr component 22, [0060]*);

setting at least one property of said company object on the computer system (i.e.

instantiates an ObjectData class object and associated PropertyData class objects parallel to the structure represented by the ObjectDef and PropertyDef class objects, [0068]); and

thereafter invoking a connect method within said company object, said connect method opening a software connection via communication component to said business database (i.e.

OpenDB(Connection as String, ExecutionMode as ExecutionModeEnum, Fig. 6A).

Hall does not explicitly teach setting at least one property of the instantiated company object on the client system with data from the client system.

Hulse teaches setting at least one property of the instantiated company object on the client system with data from the client system (i.e. *The object details page contains details of an automobile fender part. The page includes an action pulldown box with different actions "Delete" 102, "Check Out" 104, and "Revise" 106*).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Hall and Hulse at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall to include the limitations as taught by Hulse.

One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to specify associations between GUI elements and object data properties in view of Hulse ([0005]), as doing so would give the added benefit of creating a dynamic client architecture which can be used as the framework for applications written in multiple programming languages as taught by Hulse ([0005]).

As per claim 4, 14, Hall teaches said invoking a connect method within said company object, said connect method opening a software connection to said business database comprises connecting an external data warehouse management system to said business database (*Fig. 6A, [0048-0050, 0098, 0134, 0140]*).

As per claim 5, 15, 36, Hall teaches accessing said business database using business objects from said company object (*Fig. 6A, [0048-0050, 0098, 0134, 0140]*).

As per claim 6, 16, 37, Hall teaches said business objects expose a plurality of method for accessing said business database (*Fig. 6A, [0048-0050, 0098, 0134, 0140]*).

As per claim 7, 17, 38, Hall teaches said accessing said business database using said business objects comprises updating said business database (*[0137, 0148, 0157, 0160, 0163]*).

As per claim 8, 18, 39, Hall teaches said accessing said business database using said business objects comprises retrieving data from said business database (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0048-0050, 0098, 0134, 0140]*).

As per claim 9, 19, 40, Hall teaches said accessing said business database using said business objects comprises manipulating data from said business database (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0048-0050, 0098, 0134, 0140]*).

As per claim 10, 20, 41, Hall teaches invoking a disconnect method within said company object to close said software connection to said business database (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0048-0050, 0098, 0134, 0140]*).

As per claim 46, 50, 56, 60, Hall teaches said setting at least one property of said company object includes:

setting a server property of said company object to a server name containing said business database (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0041-0046, 0067-0077]*);

setting a company property of said company object to the name of said business database (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0041-0046, 0067-0077]*);

setting a user name property of said company object to the name of a user (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0041-0046, 0067-0077]*);

setting a password property of said company object to a password of said user (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0041-0046, 0067-0077]*); and

setting a language property of said company object to a desired language of said user.

As per claim 2, 12, Hall teaches said setting a server property of said company object to a server name comprises setting said server property to an input server name (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0041-0046, 0067-0077]*).

As per claim 3, 13, Hall teaches said setting a server property of said company object to a server name comprises setting said server property to a default server name from the company object, if the server property is not set (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0041-0046, 0067-0077]*).

As per claim 43, Hall teaches said processing component comprises:
a processing unit (*[0031-0037]*); and
a bus coupled to said processing unit, said communication component, said display component and said input device component (*[0031-0037]*).

As per claim 44, Hall teaches said processing component further comprises: a random memory coupled to said processing unit via said bus.

As per claim 45, Hall teaches said processing component further comprises: a mass memory system coupled to said processing unit via said bus (*[0031-0037]*).

As per claim 47, 51, Hall teaches accessing said business database using business objects from said company object, wherein said business objects expose a plurality of method for accessing said business database (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0041-0046, 0067-0077]*).

As per claim 57, Hall teaches means for accessing said business database using business objects from said company object (*Fig. 6A, [0048-0050, 0098, 0134, 0140]*);

wherein said business objects expose a plurality of method for accessing said business database (*Fig. 6A, [0048-0050, 0098, 0134, 0140]*).

As per claim 61, 63, 65, 67, Hall teaches the company object is a highest object in the hierarchy of objects used to access the business database, all business objects used by the external program to access the business database exist as predefined component object model objects on the client system, and instances of the business objects are created on the client system via the company object (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0041-0046, 0067-0077]*).

As per claim 62, 64, 66, 68, Hall teaches a data interface of the company object on the client system has a different structure than a data interface used by the business database, the method further comprising: accessing said business database using business objects from said company object (*Figs. 6A-6H, [0041-0046, 0067-0077]*).

5. Claims 48, 49, 52, 53, 58, 59 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Hall et al. (US Pub. No. 20030208493), in view of Hulse, Bruce et al. (US Pub. No. 20040122861), and further in view of Srinivasan et al. (US Pub. No. 20040128400).

As per claim 48, 52, 58, Hall, Hulse do not fairly teach said company object is instantiated in a data interface application programming interface implemented on the client system as a dynamic link library.

However, Srinivasan teaches company object is instantiated in a data interface application programming interface implemented on the client system as a dynamic link library ([0026]).

It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill of the art having the teaching of Hall, Hulse, and Srinivasan at the time the invention was made to modify the system of Hall, and Hulse, to include company object is instantiated in a data interface application programming interface implemented on the client system as a dynamic link library as taught by Srinivasan.

One of ordinary skill in the art would be motivated to make this combination in order to allow a user to use a utility program to generate a user-defined function that retrieves and imports network data from a particular network device to a commonly used application such as Microsoft Excel in view of Srinivasan, as doing so would give the added benefit of obtaining opportunities for sharing of data among businesses and individuals in computer networking environment as taught by Srinivasan ([0002]).

As per claim 49, 53, 59, Hall teaches accessing said business database using business objects from said company object, wherein said business objects expose a plurality of methods for accessing said business database (Figs. 6A-6H, [0041-0046, 0067-0077]).

Response to Arguments

6. Applicant's arguments regarding the amended claims emphasize that the setting step is performed upon the instantiated object, with respect to claims 1-11 have been considered but are moot in view of the new ground(s) of rejection.

Conclusion

7. Applicant's amendment necessitated the new ground(s) of rejection presented in this Office action. Accordingly, **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL**. See MPEP § 706.07(a). Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the date of this final action.

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Miranda Le whose telephone number is (571) 272-4112. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday through Friday from 8:30 AM to 5:00 PM.

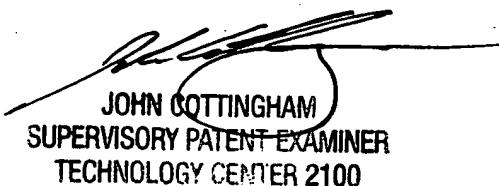
If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, John R. Cottingham, can be reached on (571) 272-7079. The fax number to this Art Unit is 571-273-8300.

Any inquiry of a general nature or relating to the status of this application should be directed to the Group receptionist whose telephone number is (703) 305-3900.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).



Miranda Le
March 23, 2007


JOHN COTTINGHAM
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100